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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ROBERT CAULEY,
Plaintiff,

vs.

THE ORIGINAL RINALDI'S, INC.; 321-
323 MAIN STREET, LLC; and DOES 1 to
10,

Defendants.

Case No.:

COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE
RELIEF AND DAMAGES FOR DENIAL
OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF A DISABLED
PERSON IN VIOLATIONS OF

1. AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES
ACT, 42 U.S.C. §12131 et seq.;

2. CALIFORNIA'S UNRUH CIVIL
RIGHTS ACT;

3. CALIFORNIA'S DISABLED
PERSONS ACT;

4. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY
CODE;

5. NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiff ROBERT CAULEY ("Plaintiff") complains of Defendants THE
ORIGINAL RINALDI'S, INC.; 321-323 MAIN STREET, LLC; and DOES 1 to 10
("Defendants") and alleges as follows:

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PARTIES

1
2 1. Plaintiff is a California resident with a physical disability. Plaintiff suffers
3 from paraplegia due to T5 and T6 vertebrae spinal cord injury and is substantially limited
4 in his ability to walk. Plaintiff requires the use of a wheelchair at all times when traveling
5 in public.

6 2. Defendants are, or were at the time of the incident, the real property owners,
7 business operators, lessors and/or lessees of the real property for a restaurant
8 (“Business”) located at or about 323 Main St., El Segundo, California.

9 3. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
10 otherwise of Defendant DOES 1 through 10, and each of them, are unknown to Plaintiff,
11 who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will ask leave of
12 Court to amend this Complaint when the true names and capacities have been
13 ascertained. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and, based thereon, alleges that each such
14 fictitiously named Defendants are responsible in some manner, and therefore, liable to
15 Plaintiff for the acts herein alleged.

16 4. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges that, at all relevant
17 times, each of the Defendants was the agent, employee, or alter-ego of each of the other
18 Defendants, and/or was acting in concert with each of the other Defendants, and in doing
19 the things alleged herein was acting with the knowledge and consent of the other
20 Defendants and within the course and scope of such agency or employment relationship.

21 5. Whenever and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any act or
22 failure to act by a defendant or Defendants, such allegations and references shall also be
23 deemed to mean the acts and failures to act of each Defendant acting individually, jointly
24 and severally.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25
26 6. The Court has jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 USC §§ 1331 and
27 1343 for violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 USC §12101, *et*
28 *seq.*).

- c. Defendants failed to maintain the parking space designated for persons with disabilities to comply with the federal and state standards. Defendants failed to maintain the paint on the ground as required, resulting in the blue lines and “NO PARKING” markings becoming severely deteriorated, hindering visibility.
- d. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. Defendants failed to provide an access aisle with level surface slope.
- e. Defendants failed to comply with the federal and state standards for the parking space designated for persons with disabilities. The height of the posted required signages was lower than the height allowed by the standards.

14. These barriers and conditions denied Plaintiff the full and equal access to the Business and caused Plaintiff difficulty and frustration. Plaintiff wishes to return and patronize the Business; however, Plaintiff is deterred from visiting the Business because his knowledge of these violations prevents him from returning until the barriers are removed.

15. Based on the violations, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are additional barriers to accessibility at the Business after further site inspection. Plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. *See Doran v. 7-Eleven, Inc.* 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008).

16. In addition, Plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that Defendants knew that particular barriers render the Business inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with access for the physically disabled.

17. At all relevant times, Defendants had and still have control and dominion over the conditions at this location and had and still have the financial resources to remove these barriers without much difficulty or expenses to make the Business accessible to the physically disabled in compliance with ADDAG and Title 24

1 regulations. Defendants have not removed such barriers and have not modified the
2 Business to conform to accessibility regulations.

3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990**

5 18. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
6 paragraphs in this complaint.

7 19. Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), no individual
8 shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of
9 the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of
10 public accommodation by any person who owns, leases, or leases to, or operates a place
11 of public accommodation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

12 20. Discrimination, *inter alia*, includes:

- 13 a. A failure to make reasonable modification in policies, practices, or
14 procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such
15 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations
16 to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that
17 making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of
18 such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
19 accommodations. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 20 b. A failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no
21 individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or
22 otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the
23 absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can
24 demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the
25 nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or
26 accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden. 42
27 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii).
- 28

- 1 c. A failure to remove architectural barriers, and communication barriers
2 that are structural in nature, in existing facilities, and transportation
3 barriers in existing vehicles and rail passenger cars used by an
4 establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that
5 can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles or rail
6 passenger cars by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where
7 such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).
- 8 d. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the maximum
9 extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are readily
10 accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, including
11 individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the maximum
12 extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and the
13 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered
14 area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with
15 disabilities where such alterations to the path or travel or the
16 bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area
17 are not disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and
18 scope. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

19 21. Where parking spaces are provided, accessible parking spaces shall be
20 provided. 1991 ADA Standards § 4.1.2(5); 2010 ADA Standards § 208. One in every
21 eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in
22 (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated “van accessible.” 1991 ADA
23 Standards § 4.1.2(5)(b). For every six or fraction of six parking spaces, at least one shall
24 be a van accessible parking space. 2010 ADA Standards § 208.2.4.

25 22. Under the ADA, the method and color of marking are to be addressed by
26 State or local laws or regulations. See 36 C.F.R., Part 1191. Under the California
27 Building Code (“CBC”), the parking space identification signs shall include the
28 International Symbol of Accessibility. Parking identification signs shall be reflectorized

1 with a minimum area of 70 square inches. Additional language or an additional sign
2 below the International Symbol of Accessibility shall state “Minimum Fine \$250.” A
3 parking space identification sign shall be permanently posted immediately adjacent and
4 visible from each parking space, shall be located with its centerline a maximum of 12
5 inches from the centerline of the parking space and may be posted on a wall at the
6 interior end of the parking space. See CBC § 11B-502.6, et seq.

7 23. Moreover, an additional sign shall be posted either in a conspicuous place at
8 each entrance to an off-street parking facility or immediately adjacent to on-site
9 accessible parking and visible from each parking space. The additional sign shall not be
10 less than 17 inches wide by 22 inches high. The additional sign shall clearly state in
11 letters with a minimum height of 1 inch the following: “Unauthorized vehicles parked in
12 designated accessible spaces not displaying distinguishing placards or special license
13 plates issued for persons with disabilities will be towed always at the owner’s expense...”
14 See CBC § 11B-502.8, et seq.

15 24. Here, Defendants failed to provide the sign stating, “Van Accessible.”
16 Additionally, Defendants failed to provide the additional sign with the specific language
17 stating “Unauthorized vehicles parked in designated accessible spaces not displaying
18 distinguishing placards or special license plates issued for persons with disabilities will
19 be towed always at the owner’s expense...”

20 25. For the parking spaces, access aisles shall be marked with a blue painted
21 borderline around their perimeter. The area within the blue borderlines shall be marked
22 with hatched lines a maximum of 36 inches (914 mm) on center in a color contrasting
23 with that of the aisle surface, preferably blue or white. The words "NO PARKING" shall
24 be painted on the surface within each access aisle in white letters a minimum of 12 inches
25 (305 mm) in height and located to be visible from the adjacent vehicular way. CBC §
26 11B-502.3.3.

27 26. Here, Defendants failed to provide a proper access aisle as the “NO
28 PARKING” markings and blue hatched lines painted on the parking surface were poorly

1 maintained, resulting in the markings becoming severely deteriorated, hindering
2 visibility.

3 27. The surface of each accessible car and van space shall have surface
4 identification complying with either of the following options: The outline of a profile
5 view of a wheelchair with occupant in white on a blue background a minimum 36" wide
6 by 36" high (914 mm x 914 mm). The centerline of the profile view shall be a maximum
7 of 6 inches (152 mm) from the centerline of the parking space, its sides parallel to the
8 length of the parking space and its lower side or corner aligned with the end of the
9 parking space length or by outlining or painting the parking space in blue and outlining
10 on the ground in white or a suitable contrasting color a profile view of a wheel chair with
11 occupant. See CBC § 11B-502.6.4, et seq.

12 28. Here, Defendants failed to maintain the paint of the International Symbol of
13 Accessibility on the surface as required, resulting in the markings becoming severely
14 deteriorated, hindering visibility.

15 29. Under the 1991 Standards, parking spaces and access aisles must be level
16 with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.2.
17 Accessible parking spaces shall be at least 96 in (2440 mm) wide. Parking access aisles
18 shall be part of an accessible route to the building or facility entrance and shall comply
19 with 4.3. Two accessible parking spaces may share a common access aisle. Parked
20 vehicle overhangs shall not reduce the clear width of an accessible route. Parking spaces
21 and access aisles shall be level with surface slopes not exceeding 1:50 (2%) in all
22 directions. 1991 Standards § 4.6.3.

23 30. Here, the access aisle is not level with the parking spaces. Under the 2010
24 Standards, access aisles shall be at the same level as the parking spaces they serve.
25 Changes in level are not permitted. 2010 Standards § 502.4. "Access aisles are required
26 to be nearly level in all directions to provide a surface for transfer to and from vehicles."
27 2010 Standards § 502.4 Advisory. Id. No more than a 1:48 slope is permitted.
28

1 31. A public accommodation shall maintain in operable working condition those
2 features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable
3 by persons with disabilities by the Act or this part. 28 C.F.R. 35.211(a).

4 32. By failing to maintain the facility to be readily accessible and usable by
5 Plaintiff, Defendants are in violation of Plaintiff's rights under the ADA and its related
6 regulations.

7 33. The Business has denied and continues to deny full and equal access to
8 Plaintiff and to other people with disabilities. Plaintiff has been and will continue to be
9 discriminated against due to the lack of accessible facilities, and therefore, seeks
10 injunctive relief to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable
11 by individuals with disabilities.

12 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

13 **VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

14 34. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
15 paragraphs in this complaint.

16 35. California Civil Code § 51 states, "All persons within the jurisdiction of this
17 state are free and equal, and no matter what their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry,
18 national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual
19 orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status are entitled to the full
20 and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business
21 establishments of every kind whatsoever."

22 36. California Civil Code § 52 states, "Whoever denies, aids or incites a denial,
23 or make any discrimination or distinction contrary to Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6, is liable
24 for each and every offense for the actual damages, and any amount that may be
25 determined by a jury, or a court sitting without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the
26 amount of actual damage but in no case less than four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and any
27 attorney's fees that may be determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any
28 person denied the rights provided in Section 51, 51.5, or 51.6.

1 individual with a disability under Sections 54, 54.1 and 54.2 is liable for each offense for
 2 the actual damages, and any amount as may be determined by a jury, or a court sitting
 3 without a jury, up to a maximum of three times the amount of actual damages but in no
 4 case less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and any attorney's fees that may be
 5 determined by the court in addition thereto, suffered by any person denied the rights
 6 provided in Section 54, 54.1, and 54.2.

7 43. California Civil Code § 54(d) specifies, "a violation of the right of an
 8 individual under Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336) also
 9 constitute a violation of this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed to limit
 10 the access of any person in violation of that act.

11 44. The actions and omissions of Defendants alleged herein constitute a denial
 12 of full and equal accommodation, advantages, and facilities by physically disabled
 13 persons within the meaning of California Civil Code § 54. Defendants have
 14 discriminated against Plaintiff in violation of California Civil Code § 54.

15 45. The violations of the California Disabled Persons Act caused Plaintiff to
 16 experience difficulty, discomfort, and embarrassment. The Defendants are also liable for
 17 statutory damages as specified in California Civil Code §55.56(a)-(c).

18 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 19955, et seq.**

20 46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
 21 paragraphs in this complaint.

22 47. Plaintiff and other similar physically disabled persons who require the use of
 23 a wheelchair are unable to use public facilities on a "full and equal" basis unless each
 24 such facility is in compliance with the provisions of California Health & Safety Code §
 25 19955 et seq. Plaintiff is a member of the public whose rights are protected by the
 26 provisions of California Health & Safety Code § 19955 et seq.

27 48. The purpose of California Health & Safety Code § 1995 et seq. is to ensure
 28 that public accommodations or facilities constructed in this state with private funds

1 adhere to the provisions of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 4450) of Division 5 of
 2 Title 1 of the Government Code. The code relating to such public accommodations also
 3 require that “when sanitary facilities are made available for the public, clients, or
 4 employees in these stations, centers, or buildings, they shall be made available for
 5 persons with disabilities.

6 49. Title II of the ADA holds as a “general rule” that no individual shall be
 7 discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of goods
 8 (or use), services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who
 9 owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
 10 Further, each and every violation of the ADA also constitutes a separate and distinct
 11 violation of California Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d), thus independently justifying an
 12 award of damages and injunctive relief pursuant to California law, including but not
 13 limited to Civil Code § 54.3 and Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

14 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **NEGLIGENCE**

16 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of the allegations in all prior
 17 paragraphs in this complaint.

18 51. Defendants have a general duty and a duty under the ADA, Unruh Civil
 19 Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act to provide safe and accessible facilities
 20 to the Plaintiff.

21 52. Defendants breached their duty of care by violating the provisions of ADA,
 22 Unruh Civil Rights Act and California Disabled Persons Act.

23 53. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ negligent conduct, Plaintiff
 24 has suffered damages.

25 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

26 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for relief and judgment against
 27 Defendants as follows:
 28

1 1. For preliminary and permanent injunction directing Defendants to comply
2 with the Americans with Disability Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act;

3 2. Award of all appropriate damages, including but not limited to statutory
4 damages, general damages and treble damages in amounts, according to proof;

5 3. Award of all reasonable restitution for Defendants' unfair competition
6 practices;

7 4. Reasonable attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit in this
8 action;

9 5. Prejudgment interest pursuant to California Civil Code § 3291; and

10 6. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

11 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

12 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby
13 demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

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15 Dated: November 7, 2023

SO. CAL. EQUAL ACCESS GROUP

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18 By: /s/ Jason J. Kim
19 Jason J. Kim, Esq.
20 Attorneys for Plaintiff
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